

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PORTRAYAL OF PAKISTAN IN NEWSWEEK, THE TIME AND THE ECONOMIST AFTER 26/11 INCIDENT IN MUMBAI: A CULTURAL DIFFERENCE APPROACH

Muhammad Ashraf Khan (PhD)
Fatima Imran

ABSTRACT

This study examines the cultural difference theory that argues, journalists and writers of different culture are always orthodox as their dough rises from their own region. They do not have a positive impression about other countries while writing editorials or articles. They use negative language and expressions for different regions. This study investigated the portrayal of Pakistan in the Newsweek The Time and The Economist within the context of Mumbai attacks November 26th, 2008. The expectation of this study was that the coverage of Pakistan in term of slant would reflect the cultural difference. The study conducts the content analysis of the total number of articles on Mumbai attacks of Newsweek, The Time & The Economist since 26th November 2008 to May 2009. A total 19 articles, 6 in Newsweek, 4 in The Time and 9 in The Economist were analyzed. The findings depict that Pakistan do not have a positive image in international magazines after 26/11 Mumbai attacks, The findings supported the cultural difference theory in this case.

INTRODUCTION

It is generally assumed that Pakistan is confronting with a lot of problems such as political disharmony, leadership crisis, security risks, economic crisis and above all its distorted image.

Jamil (2008) says that the negative perception about Pakistan's image is increasing in the international arena instead of trying earnestly to project positive and soft aspects of Pakistani nation. In aftermath of 9/11, Jamil (2008) emphasizes that the image of Pakistan has blacklisted and coupled with the term "Terrorism". Musharraf has displayed ample courage and acumen since Sep 11, 2001, not only rescuing Pakistan's bettered international image but improving its viability as a state as well.

Adeney (2008) tells that Pakistan is blamed for harboring Al-Qaeda terrorists, tension with India, the training of fighters in Afghanistan and for exporting nuclear technology in international market. Ernst (2000) describes the common perception in America that Muslims are fundamentalist and terrorists, which is due to the ignorance about Islam and the Muslims by American. He further stated that a common American knows only about the "Osama-a terrorist", they do not know about the Islam and Islamic scholars. The international media is playing a role of a catalyst that fasten the process of creating negative portrayal of Pakistan in worldwide, due to this negative impression one can blame Pakistan easily.

According to Wikipedia, the 2008 Mumbai attacks were a series of ten coordinate terrorists attacks across Mumbai, India's financial capital and its largest city the attacks which began on 26th November 2008 and ended on 29th November 2008, killed at least 173 people, wounded at least 208. According to the New York Times, Indian authorities have said that Lashkar-e-Taiba (LET) militants inside Pakistan directed the Mumbai attacks. American agencies also agree with this attribution.

Khan (2004-05) analysis that the Indo-Pak relation has always been marked with

uncertainty and simultaneous pursuance of positive and negative interaction. In spite of the expression of good intention and noble sentiments for each other, by both the countries, they have remained deep seated apprehension and historical experiences which shape their outlook on each other that is why excepting for a short period, indo-Pak relation is a story of mutual distrust and disharmony. The main cause of joining CEATO & CENTO was to protect the boundaries of Pakistan from the furious clutches of India because India did not accept Pakistan as an independent country. The Indian leaders admitted that this was the only way to get rid of British Raja and Pakistan could never separate from India. They believed to rejoining the both countries and they are still dreaming.

On the other hand Khan (2004-05) describes that the national security, economic interest, Islamic solidarity peaceful co-existence, non-alignment and bilateral negotiation are the determining factors of Pakistan foreign policy. Geholt & Satsangi (2004) tells that Kashmir has since then been the main source of discord that has resulted into the three-armed confrontations as well as the Kargill War. According to the Wikipedia the aftermath of Mumbai attacks caused widespread anger among the Indian public and government along with centre state relations within India, Indo-Pak relations, domestic impact within Pakistan, on the united states relationship with both countries, the US-led NATO war in Afghanistan and on the global war on terror.

The aim of this specific study is to check out the positive and negative portrayal of Pakistan in international magazines, The Time, Newsweek, and The Economist, after Mumbai attacks Nov 2008.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Terrorism is defined in Webster Dictionary (2001) as the systematic use of violence as a means to intimidate or coerce societies or governments. Encyclopedia Britannica (2006) interprets that terrorism has been practiced by a broad array of political organization for furthering their objectives. It has been practiced by both right and left wing political parties, nationalistic groups, religious groups, revolutionaries, and ruling governments.

Terrorism is defined in American Heritage Dictionary (2000) that the unlawful use or threatened use of force or violence by a person or an organization group against people or property with the intention of intimidating or coercing societies or governments, often for ideological or political reasons. Sloan (2006) tells that during the eight to fourteen centuries, the assassins named formally "Al-Da'wa Al-Jadida" well known by "Hashishin" were the early terrorists. Sloan further highlights the horrendous terrorist attacks worldwide. He says that terrorism has a direct relation with politics and religion and these two elements always being the root cause of terrorism, he proves that relation with some of the example of terror. He is of the view that French Revolution (1789-1799) was the major example of state terrorism; estimated number of its victims varies from 18,000 to 40,000. Another example of international terrorism is the kidnap and assassination of Aldo Moro (Italian Prime Minister) on March 16, 1978.

On October 6, 1981, assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, October 31, 1984, assassination of Indian Prime Minister Indra Gandhi --- former Indian Prime Minister Rajeev Gandhi was killed by a female member of Liberation Tigers of Tamil Élan (LTTE) in a suicide bombing, on May 21, 1991. The first attack on US soil was a car bomb planted in underground garage of World Trade Center on Feb 26, 1993. The major attack was September 11, 2001 on US homeland, targeted the Twin Towers of World Trade Center. It killed 3,025 US citizen and other nationals, Usama Bin Laden was the prime suspect and that they considered the US in a state of

war with international terrorism. Mass casualties were the goal of 9/11 attacks.

Nazrul (2005) reveals that how the attention of the world is drawn towards the Islam and Islamic terrorism and the main cause is 9/11. Before 9/11 the superpower USA fought all the wars for foreign soil, but the war on terror is for its own soil.

Rafique (2006) discusses about the role of Pakistan with regards to the global war on terrorism that Pakistan has since September 11, 2001 became one of the US most important allies. The governments of two countries have worked closely, cooperatively and successfully apprehend well over 500 suspected Al-Qaeda & Taliban operatives to date.

In the aftermath of 9/11 Hess and Kalls (2004) reveal after reviewing American journalism that the war in first year of the 21st century has made Afghanistan one of the most dangerous assignments in modern times where eight reporters were killed and specially the transmatic kidnapping and murder of Daniel Pearl of the “Wall street Journal” in Karachi on Jan 23, 2002 Sloan (2006) describes that Daniel Pearl’s kidnapping and murder, captured American’s attention because of his US citizenship as well as his normally protected status as a journalist.

The video of Pearl’s murder is also a prime example of how terrorist groups are using the Internet to reach large audience.

August 19, 2003 bombing of the UN headquarters in Baghdad, 10 bombs exploded on Madrid city’s computer transit system on March 11, 2004 and four suicide bombers struck in central London killing 52 on July 7, 2005 are some of the example of international and terrorism. With the reference of Wikipedia (2009) the researcher discusses a few major terrorist strikes especially in Pakistan from 2006-2009.

August 26-31, 2006	Nawab Akbar Bugti (Balochistan)
November 8, 2006	42 Pakistan Army Soldiers North West town of Daragi.
January 26, 2007	Marriott Hotel (Islamabad)
October 18, 2007	Attack on Benazir Bhutto’s Convoy (Karachi)
December 27, 2007	the assassination of twice Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto.
March 11, 2008	Twin suicide bombings in Lahore
August 21, 2008	Pakistan Ordinance factory (Wah, Cantt)
August 23, 2008	Swat valley bombing
September 20, 2008	Truck bomb exploded outside the Marriott Hotel (Islamabad)
March 3, 2009	Sri Lankan Cricket Team (Lahore)
March 27, 2009	Jamrud Mosque attack
March 30, 2009	Lahore Police Academy attack

The media has played a vital role to enhance the panic among the people after each and every terrorist strike. Silberstein (2002) analyzes that the main purpose of terrorists is to harass or scare the people on a large scale. She further says that terrorism is aimed at the people watching, meaning the people watch, more the terrorism breed.

November 26, 2008 to November 29, 2008 Mumbai attacks had the same effect on people of India and the residents of the other countries. The panic created by the media was greater than the fear at the actual terror spot and such type of panic generates hopeless thoughts and rumors among the people worldwide. The victims always blame their rivals or anti-groups around them and the media play up these blames and rumors at a large scale. Murthy (2008) describes the Mumbai horrible night of terror and he is of the view that no one can blame Pakistan particularly because a group identifying itself “Deccan Mujahedeen” has claimed the responsibility of these attacks. “Deccan” is an area of India and “Mujahedeen” is the plural form of a Muslim participating in jihad. It is more likely to be the work of “Indian Mujahedeen”, an Islamist group that has claimed responsibility for other attacks in India and they wanted to release some of their partners from the custody of Indian investigation cells.

Shah (2009) criticizes Pakistan government as the international community, UN and Indian Govt. believed the involvement of ISI and Jihadist group in Mumbai attacks, Pakistani Govt. also responded positively by banning the Jamaat-ud-Dawa, freezing their bank accounts and arresting their leaders. She wants to say that Pakistan is proving itself the root cause of this carnage. Hamid (2008) wants to highlight some crucial facts about terrorism in front of the people and government of India and Pakistan as well as in front of the world. He explains that the terrorists know very well about the history of Pakistan and India and they want to create a fuss between these two countries again with the help of such mourned terrorism. He further relates the conditions of the residents of Mumbai and Islamabad after the Mumbai attacks and the prolonged stand off at Islamabad’s Red Mosque respectively. He admits that Pakistan and India are not the same but the parallels are remarkable, like rivers, language and history, terrorism ties both countries together. He suggests that wisdom lies however in realizing that India and Pakistan are united by sorrow and unity between these countries from this mourned terrorism.

Burke (2008) beckoned towards an important point that the tactics and style of attack shocked the minds of experts or analysts, as they were rather different from Al-Qaeda’s method. He also says that the range of culprits is large but the chance of homegrown insurgency is larger than the external links. Sanghvi (2008) digs out three preliminary points of Mumbai attack. Firstly he blames the worst intelligence services, which had no idea that an attack was being planned. He suggests that one of the country’s spymaster should have offered to resign. Secondly he mentions the principal targets were the American and British passport holders and the Israelis and Jews, which signify the continuing global Jihad. Clearly these terrorists were funded, armed and trained by global jihadi forces. Thirdly, the terrorists want to realize the world that they can go everywhere and can do anything in the world. Striking at the heart of prosperous and largely peaceful America is equal to striking the heart of India, it had seen India’s 9/11.

Phares (2009) raises few points in his global analysis as part of a panel held in the US Congress to review Mumbai attacks. First of all, he talks about the “Architecture” of the attack, he says that perpetrator used the name of “Deccan Mujahedeen” referring to the previous attack by the “Indian Mujahedeen”. An Indian statement indicated that there are a large number of Indian Mujahedeen still on the loose after the arrests of October 2008. He is of the view that the perpetrators used the name of that specific group/region to blame its future, if there will be any atrocity occurring again, as the misuse of Al-Qaeda’s name. But on the other hand evidence shows the link to Islamabad. Secondly, he says that it seems to be a home grown terrorism but if you project the operation indicators, it would lead you to the logic that a great strategic “war room” had been involved and it was not just a task of local jihadist but the international terrorism

agencies were involved in it like Taliban and Al-Qaeda, while the execution was perpetrated by the Lashkar-e-Taiba.

Due to the long Run Goal as he raised it at the third point, he elaborates two main goals of the attackers that want to worsen the Indo-Pak relations and to capture the attention of the world towards other issues like Kashmir and Waziristan. Taliban stated in a press release we will defend Pakistan from an attack by India. Meaning to shame Islamabad to discontinue its operation in Baluchistan, and it might be the atrocity of Lashkar-e-Taiba to relieve Kashmiris from Indian brutality by realizing India's govt. that how much Kashmir is bleeding, as Mumbai was wounded on November 26, 2008. He further stated that some of the US intelligences have dismissed an involvement by Al-Qaeda. He says Al-Qaeda was not fully involved in these attacks but it was strengthening the back of terrorists. Corera (2008) analyzes the methods or scale of Mumbai attack and comes to a conclusion that they were totally changed from the previous attacks like bomb explosion / explosive of public places. He tells that a group named "Deccan Mujahadeen" has claimed that responsibility but a very little community knows about it. Corera raises another point that the prey of terrorists were the elites and the tourists specifically. They specially targeted five star hotels, pubs, Orthodox Jewish Center, hospitals, and stations, as they wanted to create panic especially in such elite society the authorities have pointed the finger at the students of "Islamic Movement of India" or little bit confused about the "Hindu Nationalist Group". He is of the view that if India does point the finger at Pakistan then major diplomatic problems could ensue.

In an interview with Newsweek's Tom Watson, Fareed Zakaria, editor of News Week International and a Mumbai native, speaks about the attacks and the political and social landscape in which they occurred. He believed that there will be a lot of Indians involved and that this will generate a lot of domestic outrage. He also mentioned that there were many more distinctly American targets (in the city) but the terrorist chose only Indian five star hotels and public places which shows the complexes and inferiority of Indians Muslims or Indians only (lower class or minorities of the state). This proves a lot of Indians were involved in these attacks. He further told that Muslim population has not shared in the boom, which the country has enjoyed over the past decade. There is still a lot of institutional discrimination and many remain persecuted. It seems to be a home grown activity or more probably it might be the wrath of Kashmiris as they have been ravaged by India.

Roggio (2008) analyzed the previous international terror strikes with the recent Mumbai attacks and he met the result that these attacks are uniquely different from the past attacks. He says that the attack of this nature cannot be planned in one day but requires proper training, scouting, financing and a support network to aid the fighters. India is of the opinion stated that Pakistan is a hub of Jihadist activities in South Asia that's why it is fully involved in this atrocity. Witnesses have described that fighters entered by the sea side, fair skinned and tall wearing jeans and jackets, and used automatic rifles, hand grenades and some machine guns, as well as several car bombs have showed their proportion. Police official admitted they were "overwhelmed" by the attacks and unable to contain the fighting. 200 national security guards, commandos, a number of elite Naval commandos, as well as the unknown number of Army forces were deployed to Mumbai and they successfully controlled this assault after a long operation.

A report indicates that one of the jihadis made a call to a news station demanding Jihadis be released from the prison in exchange of the hostages. His actual words were we want all Mujahadeen held in India released and only after that we will release the people. He is of the

view that Inter Services Intelligence (ISI) of Pakistan fully supported the Lashkar-e-Taiba and the Harkat-ul-Jihad al Islami to destabilize India and wage war in Kashmir.

Kingsbury (2008) finds lessons from the deadly Mumbai attacks to overhaul the Indian security services / forces specially the police force as initial news reports told that some armed police officers hid rather than shot at the attackers others were simply outgunned and they failed to free the hostages after two hours of attack. He further explains another reason of these attacks that it might be the atrocity of Indian politicians as it is a common tactic used by different political parties near the elections and propagate the ruling government.

Kingsbury tells that sometimes the response is more important than the actual incident or assault and therefore attacks aroused the public, televised designed to force the Indian people to demand a response from their government to stop the violate of rights of minorities or Muslims of India and Kashmir. Chomsky (2004) suggests, "Everyone's worried about stopping terrorism, well, there's a really easy way; stop participating in it".

Tellis (2009) wanted to the world realize world that the bloodbath of 26 November 2008, in Mumbai was not the assault of home grown militants. He clearly raises the finger at Pakistan and Kashmir, specially pointing out the Lashkar-e-Taiba whose wider goals threaten not only secular India but also the west and even Pakistan itself. A report indicates that these fighters hijacked a fishing trawler (the Kuber) on the high seas with the help of "Pakistan Marine Agency" upon reaching India's territorial waters, transferred to inflatable speedboats, which landed at a different location than the city shore from where the assaults began. Tellis finds a reason that achievement of India of becoming a peaceful, prosperous, multi-ethnic and secular democratic state is a big hurdle in the way of Islamic preaching and jihad against non-Muslims. India's collaboration with the US and war on terrorism is the root cause of these attacks. As he quoted the words of (LET's) Lashkar-e-Taiba's leader Hafiz Saeed "Lost Muslim Lands", their purpose is to search pure Muslim and Muslim states in the world. He says that it is an attempt to cripple India's economic growth, and destroy national confidence in its political system. He further found that violence is emphatically not directed at remedying the grievances of India's Muslims or resolving the dispute over Kashmir.

STUDIES RELATED TO THE CULTURAL DIFFERENTIAL THEORY

Elfenbein, Ambady (2003), discuss the different cultures that the member of same culture can easily judge the emotions of each other as compared to the different culture group. People of different culture while watching the media/movies of another culture, can easily understand much of their original feelings, and perceive much negative things as media has shown. They further say that the expression of emotion is largely universal but there is subtle difference across culture that can create a challenge for effective communication.

Galtung (1992), examines the geographical and cultural effect on international news coverage in US media. He finds that media have a power to change the public opinion according to its own policies, about the different regions in the world. Malik (2006), tells another fact that the dough/raw of the reporters or editors rises from their own societies and they portrayal different regions or countries according to their own tradition, policies or ideology at mass level.

Griffin (2006), explains that mass media have a power to maintain the image or culture of

powerful people and countries and spoil the poor and powerless.

Baran (2004), highlights the fact of labeling natives of specific region with special words, due to the negative portrayal by western media like “extremists, militants etc (If Muslim). These labels will conjure up stereotypes in the minds of those who use and hear it. Cultural difference theory is more focused on the microelements of people lives and communities and Bolima (2009), reveals in her article “context for understanding: Educational learning theories” that Erickson (1976) used the term “micro ethnography” to describe technique of situation specific analysis and with the help of this technique he examined “naturally occurring interaction” in public.

Van Dijk (1996) says that uses of emotional words, sentences & phrases reflect the ideology or culture of reporters and broadcasters in their articles and coverage’s, which illustrate the ideological biasness of the media. Said (1997), explains that the orthodox representation of Islam/Pakistan by western media and portrayal it extremist, fundamentalist is a keen example of culture difference. Mughees (1995), is of the view that the western media is trying to create a conflict between Islam & Christianity by representing Islam as a non-tolerate religion and Christianity as a tolerant one.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

This study explores how the international magazines portrayed the image of Pakistan after the 26/11 terrorist incidents in Mumbai 2008. The literature review establishes that the orthodox representation of Pakistan by Western media is based upon the culture difference, as people know about Pakistan as a hub of militants, extremists and brutality, the international media reconsider it in same manners.

However Pakistan has been playing a vital role against terrorism after 9/11. With this is mind, it is possible that Pakistan may be presented favorably or it may be portrayed unfavorably due to the stereotype or it may be neutral. The above literature led to the development of the following question.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

RQ1: How Pakistan image was portrayed in Newsweek, The Time & The Economist after Mumbai attacks 2008?

RQ2: What was the stance of these magazines towards Pakistani image after Mumbai attacks 2008?

HYPOTHESIS

To answer these questions, the following hypothesis is advanced, based on what is known from the literature review about the cultural difference theory.

Ho: Newsweek, The Time and the Economist portrayed Pakistani image positively after Mumbai attacks November 2008.

METHOD

This study is primarily a content analysis, examining the image of Pakistan’s in the Newsweek, the Time and the Economist after Mumbai attack Nov 2008.

Articles play an important role to make communication effective. Western media use this tool for opinion making of public, high officials and policy makers. The data of this research study includes all articles of three selected magazines from November 26th, 2008 to February

15th, 2009. The database provided 6, 3 and 9 articles for the Newsweek, The Time and The Economist respectively, given the small number of articles and census was conducted.

Coding Unit

Each paragraph of the article was coded in terms of slant paragraph which indicates positive changes and development in war on terrorism nuclear non-proliferation, religious harmony, domestic or international politics, economics, art culture, peace promotion activities, initiative taken for peace process with India and signing agreements with other countries leading to peace an progress, were coded as favorable. On the other hand, paragraph which reflected non-cooperation in war on terror, reluctance in peace promoting efforts, involvement in supporting terrorist activities, natural accidents and disasters, nuclear proliferation, religious disharmony/conflict, infiltration and militancy in Kashmir, Chaos and Anarchy, and political, economic and social unrest and conflicts were coded as unfavorable. Paragraphs, which did not depict either favourable or unfavourable slant, were coded as neutral.

RATIONALE FOR THE SELECTION OF THE THREE MAGAZINES

According to the Wikipedia Newsweek, the second largest American weekly magazine distributed throughout United State and internationally, published in four English languages and 12 global editions. As of 2003, the circulation of Newsweek is more than 4 million, including 2.7 million the U.S.

Having 3.4 million circulation/year The Time is similar to the Newsweek, an American Newsmagazine having same fame and significance internationally.

Since September 1843, The Economist targets highly educated reader and claim an audience containing may influential executives and policy makers, having 1.3 million circulations per issue according to 2007.

FINDINGS

In this study, there were 19 articles analyzed, 6 (31.5%) in the Newsweek, 4(21.05%) in The Time and 9(47.3%) in The Economist, about the Pakistani image after Mumbai attacks November 26th, 2008.

The international press has been chosen as a sample to study the Pakistani image in the international world. Hypothesis Ho suggests that the Newsweek, The Time and The Economist portrayed Pakistani image positively after Mumbai attacks November 26th 2008.

Distribution of slant in selected magazines

Magazine	Favorable N(%)	Unfavorable N(%)	Neutral N(%)	Total N(%)
Newsweek	0 (0%)	2 (33.3%)	4 (66.6%)	6 (100%)
The Time	0 (0%)	3 (75%)	1 (25.3%)	4 (100%)
The Economist	0 (0%)	3 (33.3%)	6 (66.6%)	9 (100%)
Total	0 (0%)	8 (42.11%)	11 (57.89%)	19 (100%)

The findings of the study showed that the international press did not have soft gesture, towards Pakistan. In Newsweek there were total 6 articles studied during the given time period, in which 2(33.3%) were negative towards Pakistan and 4(66.6%) were natural. The time magazine published 4 articles about the issue in which 3(75%) was negative towards Pakistan, 1(25%) neutral and not a single one positive to Pakistan.

The economist published total 9 articles in which 3(33.3%) negative to Pakistan 6(66.6%) neutral and no one positive.

The study described that these entire three magazines had a highly negative stance towards Pakistan. They had harsh attitude towards Pakistan side and supporting arguments for India. In this regard findings of the study do not support the hypothesis.

RQ1: How Pakistani image was portrayed in Newsweek, the time & the economist after Mumbai attack 2008?

Generally, the Pakistani image was portrayed negatively in Newsweek, the time and the economist in the context of Mumbai attacks. The international media was not willing to accept even listen Pakistani point of view. They used hard language to tarnish Pakistani image. The negative statement of Indian officials was given more weight age but on the other side the Pakistani point of view was not heard by internationally.

RQ2: What was the stance of these magazines towards Pakistani image after Mumbai attacks 2008?

The language and the stance of the magazines were not supportive towards Pakistan. Pakistani image was propagated in negative manner. Not a single article was written in these magazines to support Pakistan. It seemed that entire international press had turned negative towards Pakistan. The overall results depicted that there were total 19 article analyzed in Newsweek, the time and the economist and there were 8(42.11%) negative, 11(57.89%) were neutral and no one was positive towards Pakistan.

DISCUSSION

It is proved by several research studies that cultural difference can easily distress someone's image whether it is a nation or a country. As reviewed by researcher media have a power to make or distort the image of anyone (Galtung, 1992; Malik, 2005; Griffin, 2006; Said, 1997; et. Al). This study finding proves the cultural difference theory.

International media generally portray third world countries negatively by focusing on stories on crime, disasters, conflicts and failure of governments. The image of Pakistan is highly affected by international media after 9/11 although the former president of Pakistan Parvaiz Musharaf struggled desperately to survive his country's image but due to the cultural difference the international media have been portraying Pakistan as a "foe" of each every religion/country. Since 9/11 the results of the study are more often covered neutrally than unfavorably and more often framed as a "foe" than a friend, because of the writers, which belongs to the different cultures. Their dough rises from their region, in other words. They are forced by their orthodox beliefs. Which are already exists inside them. Obviously when they want to write something, the negative impression about Pakistan comes first in their minds and they don't have a soft corner for Pakistan.

Most of the international writers of this sample are Indians and rest of the British and Americans. Due to the cultural difference their stance towards Pakistan is more over neutral and then negative.

Most of the negative words and impression used by those writers for Pakistan are "Distrusted place", "Attackers came from next door-Pakistan", "International migraine", "The most dangerous country in the world", "Launch pad for militants", Islamic fundamentalist state.

And specific words for Muslims are "dire people", "Cynical handlers", "Illiterate fanatics", "Extremist group", "Islamic warrior force", "Fundamental guerrillas", "Brutality of Muslims". The frequent use of such polarizing language in the articles examined suggests a stereotypical mindset.

More often the results show neutral stance, after studying the sample its quite evident that the Indian politics might be the root cause of this atrocity. Politicians have been using these tactics for centuries to degrade the running government, its policies and progress. Sample as it might be the Indian opposition party, which exaggerated and distorted the facts and added fuel to the fire to win the votes from public for the upcoming elections that would be held on May 2009. They showed running Govt. incapable to fight against terrorism. Some of the writers blamed the current Indian policies. Weak security and armed forces and some blamed Indian intelligence services, which they want to resign from their designations.

A few evidence shows that it might be the insurgency of "home grown militants", but the Indian high officials deny them. They directly hit the Lashkar-e-Taiba (LET) for this siege. They also blamed the Jaish-e-Muhammad and Jamaat-ud-Dawa (JUD), the Islamic religious groups that have banned by the former president Parvaiz Musharaf after 9/11.

Indian Govt. clearly blamed Pakistan for this strike but some of the so-called efforts by America pressurized India to change his views, that it may be the "enemy" of the whole world.

Overall the findings support the cultural difference theory advanced by (Galtung, 1992; Malik, 2006; Griffin, 2006; Said, 1997; et. Al). The results indicate a general bias against Muslims and Pakistan by international writers.

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ABOUT THE AUTHORS

Muhammad Ashraf Khan, (PhD) is the Chairman of the Department of Mass Communication, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Pakistan

Fatima Imran, is Research Associate in the Department of Mass Communication, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Pakistan.

